#### **Social Security: Financing 101**

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# How Is Social Security Financed (Income)?

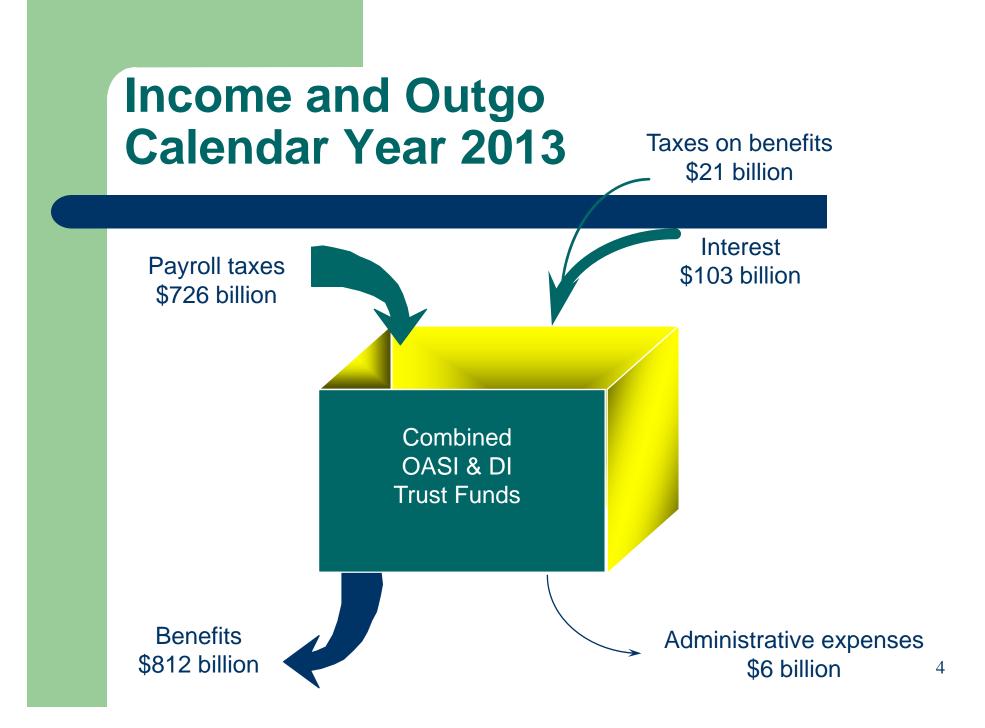
#### • Payroll taxes

- Employees and employers each pay **6.2%** of covered earnings
- The self-employed pay 12.4% of covered earnings
- On earnings up to **\$117,000** in 2014
- Taxes on Social Security benefits
  - High-income beneficiaries pay federal income tax on their benefits
- Interest on trust fund reserves
  - Invested in interest-bearing securities of the US government

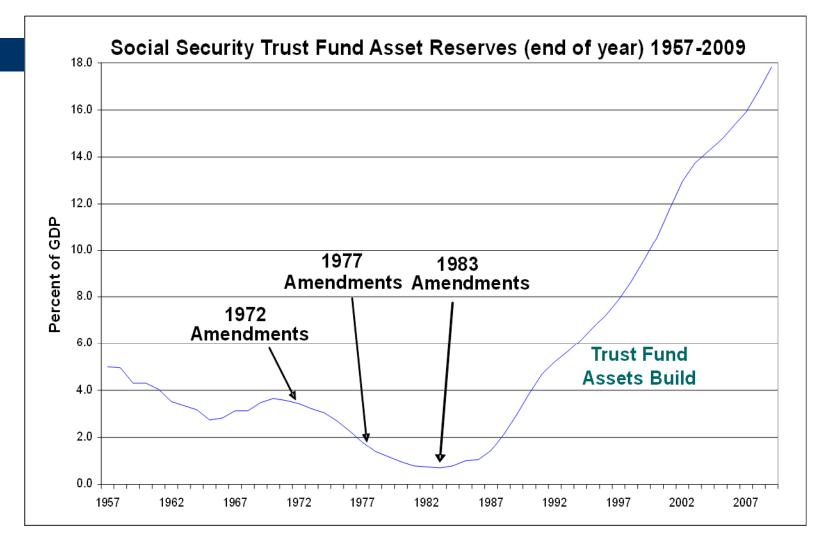
# Where Does the Money Go (Outgo)?

#### • Benefit payments

- About 58 million people getting benefits as of December 2013:
  - 41 million retired workers and dependents of retired workers
  - 6 million survivors of deceased workers
  - 11 million disabled workers and dependents of disabled workers
- Administrative expenses
  - Only about 0.7 percent of total expenditures in 2013



- Two legally distinct trust funds:
  - **OASI** = Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
  - **DI** = Disability Insurance
- Financial operations are overseen by the Social Security Board of Trustees
- The two funds are often looked at on a theoretical combined basis
  - As of December 31, 2013, the trust funds hold nearly \$2.8 trillion in asset reserves



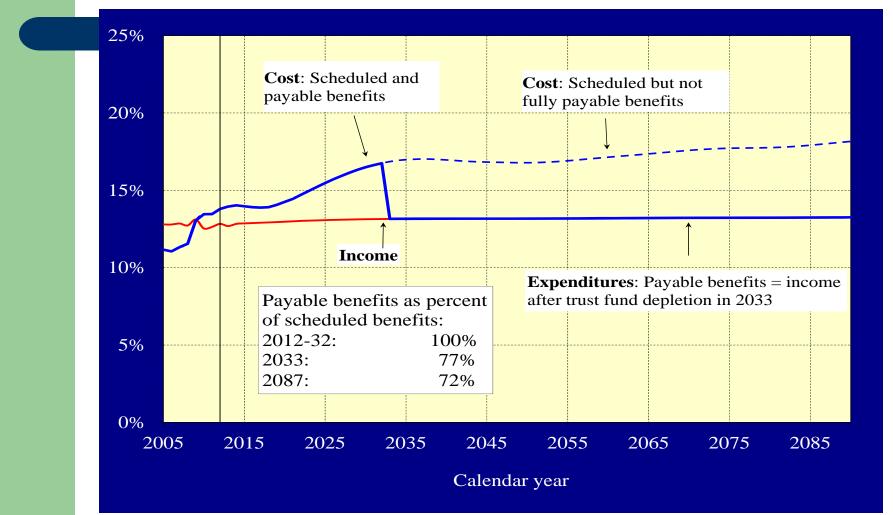
- Why do we have trust funds?
  - The trust funds provide an essential reserve so benefits can be paid even when current income alone is not enough
  - Social Security (OASI and DI) cannot borrow; can only spend what has been collected
- Are the trust funds "real"?
  - If reserves deplete, full benefits cannot be paid
  - Therefore the trust funds force Congress to act in order to maintain continuous benefit payments

- The funds have run surpluses since the early 1980s and are expected to do so through 2020
- After 2020, asset reserves will start to decline until they are depleted in 2033
- What happens then when the reserves are depleted? Stay tuned...

### **Trust Fund Financing**

- How is the future shortfall expressed?
- Often as a percent of taxable payroll
  - The total amount of earnings taxable by the program for a time period
- For example, in 2045:
  - Income to the program is expected to be about 13.17 percent of taxable payroll
  - The cost of the program is expected to be about 16.83 percent of taxable payroll
  - So the shortfall is 3.66 percent (16.83 13.17)

#### Trust Fund Financing (as a percent of taxable payroll)



## **Trust Fund Financing**

- How can the financing shortfalls be covered?
  - Reduce benefits
  - Increase revenues
  - Some combination of approaches
- Soon, you will hear about some of the policy options that have been proposed
- Then you will come up with your own solution during the afternoon exercise

#### Additional Resources http://www.socialsecurity.gov/OACT

Official Social Security Web	
Home Numbers & Cards I	Benefits Information for Business & Government Our Agency
Office Of The Chief Actuary	
Actuarial Publications	Actuarial publications include Trustees Reports, SSI Annual Reports, Actuarial Studies and Notes,
Program Changes— • Proposals • Provisions	Proposals affecting the Trust Funds, including those addressing Trust Fund solvency <ul> <li>Memoranda providing estimates for proposals and groups of provisions</li> <li>Individual changes considered for modifying Social Security</li> </ul>
Automatic Increases	Cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), national average wage index, taxable maximum, benefit formulas,
Benefit Calculators	Estimate your Social Security benefit with one of our calculators
Data— - Beneficiaries - Trust Funds	Social Security data on— • Number of beneficiaries paid, average benefits paid, • Trust fund assets, income, outgo, interest rates,
Social Security Actuaries	General information about the actuary's role at SSA, including a site map for the Office of the Chief Actuary
Congressional Testimony	Testimony and other communications by the Office of the Chief Actuary Staff